

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What is intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for its good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications. All business communications for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has the largest circulation of any newspaper in this country, if not in the world. It is taken by the enterprising farmers, mechanics, merchants, and manufacturers throughout all the States; and business men in this city who desire to reach these classes can do so quite effectively by advertising in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Price \$1 a line. Advertisements for this week's issue must be handed in to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—A report from Gen. McClellan's division, announcing the death of Lieut. Wagner of the Topographical Engineers.

—The regiment, *Les Enfants Perdus*, paraded yesterday on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, uniformed but without arms.

—It will be seen by our Washington reports that serious charges are brought against Gen. W. F. Smith, in connection with the massacre of the Vermont regiment at Warwick Creek.

—Our special correspondent, writing from the peninsula, near Yorktown, supplies us with facts bearing on the fight at Warwick Creek, so severely commented on yesterday in Congress.

—We have a dispatch which says that several vessels of the river flotilla have been up the Rappahannock, some of them as far as Fredericksburg. A number of Rebel vessels were seized. The river is now considered open for navigation.

—The correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, writing from Huntsville, reports that Beauregard's dispatch asking for reinforcements was found in the telegraph office at that place; that it had passed over the wires before Gen. Mitchell's arrival, and that a portion of the force asked by Beauregard had been sent to him, while the remainder are now collected near Chattanooga and other points on the Tennessee River.

—A Petersburg (Virginia) paper contains a report of the capture of a National force under General Burnside at Elizabeth City. It is stated that the Union troops, 5,000 strong, attempted to land there, but were repulsed, with a loss of 500 killed by a Rebel force of 1,000, including a Georgia regiment. The Rebel force is killed is stated at 15, including Captain McCown and Lieutenant Wilson, both of the Georgia regiment. A report of the same fight, to the same effect, was current in Norfolk on Monday night.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Asia*, close this morning at 9 o'clock.

—Prof. Bach and Mr. Westervelt have declined to serve on the Board appointed to examine the *Sierota* Battery.

—The Senate Committee on the inquiry into the charges of disloyalty against Mr. Stark of Oregon have made a report, finding those charges proven.

—Mr. C. A. Dana has been appointed by Secretary Stanton one of the Commissioners to examine into the war accounts at Cairo.

—A resolution passed the House yesterday, on motion of Mr. Morrill (Vt.), that all officers found guilty of habitual intemperance be expelled from the army.

—The Senate Finance Committee has done with the machinery sections of the tax bill, having made various amendments thereto. An effort to increase it stands, therefore, at 15 cents. The tax on beer is increased to \$2 per barrel instead of \$1.

—Yesterday, in the House, Mr. Anthony (Rep., R. I.) presented a resolution, calling on the President for copies of all orders of the Commanding General's instructions, given to Gen. Sherman, lately commanding the South Carolina Department. Mr. Anthony said that the credit of taking Fort Pulaski belonged to Gen. Sherman, and he believed that the correspondence called for would show that he had discharged all the duties required of him. If Savannah had not been taken, it was because he had acted in accordance with orders.

—The following bills passed the State Senate yesterday: To incorporate the Union Home School, for the children of volunteers; to amend the act in relation to the election of Coroners of Kings County; to amend the act for the incorporation of Telegraph Companies; to provide for the consolidation of Banking Associations; to repeal part of the act to regulate the port of New-York; to encourage investment of small sums in State stocks; for the preservation of moose, deer, fish, &c.; to amend the act to provide for the payment of the interest on protected Canal drafts.

—The steamship *City of New-York*, which left Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th, arrived here yesterday morning. A suspicious vessel, the *Ovito*, a steamer of 750 tons, sailed from Liverpool on the 22d of March, ostensibly bound for Palermo, but supposed to be intended for the purpose of a Rebel privateer. Another vessel has arrived at Liverpool from Charleston with cotton. Mr. Gladstone's budget has been discussed in the House of Commons. During the debate, Mr. Brintnell, a Conservative member, attributed the distress of the country to the inhuman policy of refusing to recognize the Rebel States. The private vessel *Sauter* is still allowed to remain at Gibraltar, and the *Tuscarora* remains at Algiers. The question of floating batteries continues to absorb public attention in England; but the Government seem resolved to pursue a cautious policy in entering on new projects of warfare devices, although they have ordered the construction of a "Monitor."

—The *Prussian* affairs remain in the same unsatisfactory condition. The King, under the influence of reactionary advisers, seems determined to make but few changes in the ministerial policy. And the effect of this is that the petty despots throughout Germany are taking courage in their efforts to oppose every sort of reform. Spain renews her assurances that it is her determination to obtain from any demonstration prejudicial to the independence of Mexico. The celebrated economist, M. Chevalier has been appointed to represent France at the London exhibition—an appointment regarded as a special compliment to Mr. Cobden, Mr. Gladstone, and the English Free-Trade party. The Paris *Monitor* publishes a circular addressed by Count Persigny to the conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in which he states that, as the question of organization has been definitely settled by the Conference, and the legal existence of the Society admitted by an Imperial decree, each of the Conferences of the Society will henceforth exist independent of each other, and have no connecting central tie. The *Times* Paris correspondent states that the French and Spanish Governments now take the same view of Mexican affairs—a statement which may well be received with caution. The cotton market is firmer. Sales of the 7th and 8th at Liverpool 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs all dull but prices unchanged. Corns 92 1/2 cts.

Discount market without change. Best bills 2 1/2 cts. percent.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The Stock market in the morning was active and buoyant for Government securities, and the Coupons of 1861 were quoted at 94, with large transactions. Sixes of 1874 sold at 87, and small 7.30 per cent Treasury Notes sold at 100 1/4. At the Second Board the firmness in Government Sixes continued. Sales of Coupons at 94 1/4; Registered at 93 1/4. At the Third Board the quotations were also firm. Registered sales of Gold reaching \$365,000 at 101 1/2. Missouri sales were heavy at 49 1/2. The transactions in Foreign Bills were at 111 1/2. The deposits with the Government Savings Bank for 5 per cent securities continue large, and reached yesterday \$1,570,000. The receipts and payments at the Sub-Treasury exceeded \$10,000,000. Money is easier. Among the leading stock and banking houses demand loans are at 5 1/2 per cent. The exchanges at the Clearing-House were \$19,801,025. Freight rates are firm, and there is a fair business doing to British ports. Engagements of Corn to Liverpool at 6d. a bushel in bulk; Wheat, 6 1/2d. in bulk. The business of the Sub-Treasury was, Receipts, \$1,811,900—for Customs, \$2,000; Payments, \$5,043,121. Western and State Flour improved: sales of 17,500 bbls. at \$1 60 a \$1 70 for superfine State and Western; \$1 90 a \$2 for Extra State. Canadian, \$1 85 a \$2 10. The Wheat market is inactive; rates include 2,300 bush. Red Western at \$1 23; 6,000 do. prime Milwaukee Club at \$1 23. Pork is in moderate demand, and the market firmer: sales of 680 bbls. at \$12 75 for Western Prime Mess; \$10 a \$10 25 for Prime. Beef is steady and in fair demand. Cotton closed at an advance of 4 cts 4 lb; sales at 22 1/2 cts for Middling Uplands and Gulf. Coffee remains dull, but holders demand full rates.

SUICIDAL STRATEGY.

When, after delays which, however justifiable, were utterly at variance with the popular expectations which their authors had seen fit to excite, the Grand Army of the Republic was at length put in motion for the campaign of 1862, a very large proportion of those who had most closely and carefully studied the past management of that Army agreed in the conviction that a change in its command was desirable. Among those who shared this conviction the Secretary of War, and nearly or quite every member of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, without distinction of party, were well understood to be most emphatic. Had the matter been within the proper cognizance of Congress, each House would have voted for a change by a large majority, wherein the most influential and zealous opponents of the Rebellion, Democrats as well as Republicans, would have united.

But the President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief of our Armies, and he, after hearing and considering all that was urged on both sides, decided against a change. That decision was the end of controversy. To persist in the discussion which had before been pertinent was henceforth to excite distrust and promote distraction where unity and confidence were indispensable. Nothing remained but to intermit criticisms which, however just, had become untimely, and could now subvert no good purpose. The question whereon grave differences had arisen had been decided by an authority from which there is no appeal, and nothing remained for those overruled but to acquiesce in that decision, and do their utmost to endure with strength and energy the arm that strikes for the life of the Union.

It seems to us that the obligations imposed by loyalty and patriotism are more comprehensive than some of our contemporaries apprehend. Gen. McClellan, it is settled, is to direct the operations of the Union Grand Army in Virginia; hence it is improper to prolong or revive discussions as to his abilities or efficiency which are not now in order. But why should those who insist on this view feel at liberty to assail Secretary Stanton, Gen. McDowell, Gen. Fremont, and whomsoever beside they may suspect of judging differently from themselves? The same authority which has decided that Gen. McClellan shall command the Grand Army now operating against the Rebel lines at Yorktown has also assigned to Messrs. Stanton, McDowell, and Fremont their respective parts in the struggle now approaching its crisis. The President, after hearing all that their enemies had to offer, has determined that Edwin M. Stanton shall continue to preside over the War Department, that Irvin McDowell shall command the army corps operating on the Rappahannock, and that John C. Fremont shall command that which threatens the heart of the Rebellion from the western slope of the Alleghenies. Wisely or unwisely, these points are decided, and are not likely to be now reconsidered. Vacillation and change at this crisis would be fraught with peril to the National cause and discouraging perplexity to its defenders.

If Mr. Diven had not already rendered it impossible that we should be surprised at anything he might do in the way of grieving his friends or gratifying his adversaries in the past, we should certainly have been amazed by his recent assault on Gen. Fremont. Admit all that will or can be pretended on the side to which he has gravitated—say that Gen. Fremont was deceived and misled with regard to the fortification of St. Louis—that the work might have been safely forborne (which we think few can believe), or that he paid a great deal too much for it—what then? Have not similar mistakes been committed by other commanders? Have not arms been bought at extravagant prices, and sold for a song when nothing that would serve even to drill with should have been spared on any terms? Do we not all know that errors of judgment, involving serious losses, not only have been but always will be made, when a country so essentially peaceful as ours is summoned to arm itself in extreme haste and rush into the arena of war? We have tried hard to prevent or to limit these losses—we believe they might have been considerably restricted—yet we know well that nothing less than infallible administrators could have wholly prevented them.

Gen. Fremont did not appoint himself to the command of the Department of the Mississippi, and we happen to know that his recent assignment to the command of the Mountain Department was not only unadvised but wholly unexpected by him. Mr. Diven, though we do

not know that he would longer desire to be regarded as a Republican, still professes the utmost confidence in and devotion to President Lincoln. Yet his resolve of Monday, though apparently aimed only at Gen. Fremont, is really a severe censure on the President and his Cabinet. If Gen. F. is so unworthy as that resolve would imply, what must be the Administration which, with the charges and proof fully before it, after having removed him from the command of one Department, in deference to these charges, saw fit, several months afterward, to appoint him to another? If Gen. Fremont ought to be sued as a defaulter or a peculator—and surely he should not be prosecuted for a mere error of judgment—what shall be said of the President who, in the face of demonstrations of his culpability, clothes him with new power to repeat his deprecations?

Gen. Fremont is just now taking the field to cooperate in very important movements against the Rebel forces. The demonstration of Mr. Diven is calculated to gratify his and the Nation's enemies, to deprive him of prestige, and thus to weaken essentially the National cause. His removal of command when just cornering Sterling Price or chasing him out of Missouri, was a mistake which is now very generally regretted; why should any one who wishes success to the National arms seek at this time to repeat and aggravate the blunder? Mr. Diven's move belongs to an order of strategy which to us is utterly incomprehensible.

AMAZING FUN.

The *Inquirer* (Philadelphia) is a sort of Republican paper, minus principles. It is blessed with a New-York correspondent who interlards his assaults on THE TRIBUNE with such paragraphs as the following:

"The town is in a broad grin to-day, over the petition the Syracuse people are signing the State Legislature, asking that a law be passed prohibiting negro immigration into this State. Syracuse, you know, is the great Abolition headquarters of the Empire State. It is there where the Bloomer women most do congregate, and where young Africa always utters the loudest shrieks. For Syracuse to be protesting now against a possible intrusion of contrabands, then, is not the handsomest thing. It savors of base hypocrisy, if not something even worse."

Let us look at this in the light of facts:

The City of Syracuse has a population of about 30,000, of whom not less than 5,000 are legal voters. Of these, rather more than half are Republicans, while more than Two Thousand are Democrats, of whom at least half are baser doughfaces, if possible, than *The Inquirer's* New-York correspondent. [Syracuse gave, last November, 2,191 votes for the People's Union State ticket to 1,952 for that of the Slave Democracy.] Out of this population of Thirty Thousand, nearly half of it Pro-Slavery, eighty-three have petitioned the Legislature to prevent negro immigration into this State, where there are fewer negroes to-day in proportion to Whites than there were when Slavery in New-York was abolished. Let it be abolished everywhere, and the fifty thousand we now have will soon divide to thirty, twenty, and ultimately to ten thousand or less, without the help of prospective legislation. The Blacks are gregarious; they prefer a warm climate; and they would naturally prefer not to breathe the same atmosphere with beings who can insult misfortune and embitter hardship like the eighty-three working men of Syracuse and the correspondent of *The Inquirer*. It was Slavery that brought the first negroes by force to this State; it is Slavery that has driven others hither during the last thirty years. It is Slavery alone that may drive a few hundreds more hither this season; abolish Slavery and two Blacks will leave our State for every one who enters it. We should hate to be Black; but we dread still more being as mean and cruel as the Syracuse petitioners and their Philadelphia admirer.

THE SURPRISE AT SHILOH.

The *St. Louis Evening News* (conservative) has the following startling editorial with regard to the surprise of Gen. Grant's army by an overwhelming Rebel force under Johnston and Beauregard on the morning of the 6th inst. We publish without vouching for it, hoping to call the attention of the Government to the imperative necessity of an early and searching investigation of this grave matter. The three or four thousand prisoners taken in their camp—almost in their beds—by the Rebels on that doleful morning, were lost to the Nation through somebody's fault—we can better say whose when we are in possession of all the facts. Let judgment be suspended till the testimony is all in; but we ought not to withhold such circumstantial statements as the following:

HOW WE WERE SURPRISED AT PITTSBURG LANDING.
A Chaplain of an Illinois regiment stationed at Paducah, in making and conveying with the inhabitants of that place, who almost unanimously sympathized with the rebellion, discovered, several days before the battle of Shiloh, that an attack in force was about to be made by Johnston and Beauregard upon our army.

The Secessionists at Paducah asserted that the Rebel army at Corinth was rapidly being augmented to a force of 60,000 strong; that the plan of the Rebel leaders was to move in camp, and make known to their friends abroad, was to make a sudden and tremendous attack upon Gen. Grant, and annihilate his army.

The information gained by the Chaplain was so evidently trustworthy, and made such an impression upon himself, that he left his post and went to Pittsburgh Landing to lay the matter before Gen. Grant, and urge him to make instant preparations to meet the attack which he was confident would take place. He reached Pittsburgh on Friday, the 6th inst., and sought an interview with Gen. Grant.

It was a most unsatisfactory one. After giving the information that had made him so anxious and uneasy, the commanding officer, instead of exhibiting the interest in it that had been expected, dismissed the Chaplain with the remark that he ought to be arrested for leaving his post without orders.

Disappointed in his interview at headquarters, the Chaplain sought the quarters of the division commanders, but found none of them at home, except Gen. Prentiss. To Gen. Prentiss he revealed the object of his visit, stated the information upon which he based his conviction of an impending attack, declared with emphasis, that "the enemy would be upon us within forty-eight hours," and urged the vital importance of preparation to meet him.

But Gen. Prentiss hardly listened to him with patience, and repeated Gen. Grant's rebuke, that he ought to be arrested for leaving his post without orders. Gen. Prentiss admitted that everything was in confusion, and that the army was in no condition for an attack; but when the Chaplain suggested that something might be done to place the camp in readiness, he dismissed the subject with the remark, "Let them come; we can whip them anyhow."

On Sunday morning following, the Chaplain, who had slept on one of the transports at the Landing, rose up, with the worst sort of pressing heavily upon his mind. He felt confident that the attack would take place that day. All was quiet at the Landing, but when he ascended the bluff, and started to the foot of the line, about three miles distant, he found, for the

first time, the roaring sound of the enemy's guns, and shortly afterward saw the first lot of wounded soldiers borne past him. In a few hours the victims were being brought in by hundreds, and laid upon the shore and upon the unladen vessels which had not been prepared to receive them.

The medical and hospital department was in the same confusion and disorder that characterized everything else; and the few surgeons that made their appearance upon the boats, though laboring till they fell down with fatigue, seemed scarcely to make a beginning of the herculean work before them.

THE REVOLUTION IN NAVAL WARFARE.

The question of primary interest in the European news which we publish this morning, is that of iron-plated war vessels. Since the intelligence of the fight in Hampton Roads reached England, the current of public sentiment has set in with remarkable force in favor not only of an accumulation of ponderous iron-plated ships after the fashion of the *Warrior* and *La Gloire*, but in favor likewise of coast-guard batteries, after the model of the *Monitor*. In regard to the former, the English Admiralty have, it appears, been for some time making preparations with reasonable speed, and the First Lord of the Admiralty speaks with unusual confidence as to what extra force might be employed to clothe a sufficient number of vessels in mail, for any possible contingency. Five frames of line-of-battle ships and seven frigates are in a condition to be easily adapted as iron-clad vessels. Beside these, the Admiralty claim to have eight large corvettes which could be adapted at least to carry a limited number of guns protected by iron plates. Moreover, there are twenty line-of-battle ships which could be cut down and made useful for coast service; leaving still forty of the old class of men-of-war for promiscuous service against vessels of the same caliber.

This is the reply in substance which the Admiralty makes to the demand which has recently become clamorous for an instant revolution in the English Navy-Yards. The construction of a vessel on the plan of the *Monitor*—claimed to be the invention of Capt. Cowper Poles—is also ordered as a concession to the imperious demands of the public. The workmen in the different ship-yards where wooden vessels of-war have been in progress, are either dismissed or assigned to duty in other branches of the service. Meanwhile, as a counterblast to all this sound of war preparations, under the new system of naval architecture, we have a report from Sir William Armstrong as to the action of smooth-bore guns, which we take it, as much demands study on this side of the Atlantic as did the Hampton fight in England and the Continent. Sir William writes to *The Times* that he has constructed a smooth-bore, which has a velocity exceeding by one-quarter that of the rifle. The piece is fourteen feet long, and weighs twelve tons, and it has been tried against the *Warrior* target with surprising results. The first shot was 150 pounds, and was fired at a distance of 200 yards. The result was that the iron mass opposed to it was shattered at the first shot into crumbs of metal, "and the 'teak splintered into fibers literally as small 'as pine.'" A second charge resulted in the shots passing through the plates, teak and inner skin, and burying itself in the timbers supporting the target.

The reflections—if we are compelled to draw any—from these facts would seem to be, that for wealthy and civilized nations to attempt to run a race in the manufacture of mutually destructive instruments of warfare is as nearly allied to madness as anything within the range of human weakness. It is needless to ask whether Capt. Cowper Poles devised the plan of the *Monitor*, which Capt. Ericsson most opportunely built. It is equally needless to sit down to prove with mathematical precision that the fourteen feet smooth-bore which Sir William Armstrong has tested, could not penetrate the cupola of the *Monitor* with one or two shots, as in the case of the *Warrior* target. It is more important, if we would see the utility of wealthy and powerful peoples attempting to outdo each other in the creation of war agencies, to say that neither Mr. Ericsson nor the Government of this country can have a monopoly of *Monitors*; and that, if the smooth-bore gun which smashes the iron plate to splinters in a single shot, would fail against the *Monitor*—a longer bore, a heavier charge, and an additional weight of shot will be tried again and again, until our famous *Capota* will have to give place to other naval devices, or until other means of national attack and national defense are found to answer the purposes of justice, security, and right. There can be no doubt of the fact that England and France, with no domestic troubles to distract their attention, can arm their navy after the revolutionary mode as fast as they may deem expedient. Fortunately, the English Government is less disposed to run riot in the same headless fashion that half the press of the country seems eager to adopt. A single *Monitor* is all that is promised by the Admiralty as a beginning. And whether it be that this temperance and economy is due to the great depression of trade, and a declining revenue, or to the more honorable and meritorious conclusion that perpetual armament, alike in peace and war, is not the normal condition of the most highly civilized peoples, we do not care to inquire. It is only important as showing that the mania may be arrested before it has set Europe in a fire of excitement. France, it is true, led the way in her iron-plated *Gloire*; but France has had since then sufficient experience to know that what achievements are possible for her in naval architecture and in naval armament are equally possible for the United States, for England, and for Russia. For ourselves, if we seize on every practicable expedient of warfare, there is the ample excuse of a rebellion which is not only directed against the maintenance of free government, and for the suppression of legitimate authority in this country, but is in itself a crime against the peace and prosperity of mankind. What is expedient and necessary here at this moment is nowhere else so among the great nations of the world. And he will be the greatest benefactor of his country who will moderate the madness which the presence of hostilities suggests, and who can prevent, in any measure, the spread of the disease which necessarily accompanies a state of war.

For us in these States the work before us is specific. It admits of no delay, and no choice as to the means for its accomplishment, beyond that which our civilization imposes. If these means involve a revolution in naval or military warfare, which shall tend to foster a needless war enterprise among other peoples, the result is merely incidental to the primary object for which this national contest has begun. And much as we may felicitate the Government on its possession of the *Monitor*, and justly as we may urge the employment of every available agency of the same kind, we can have no reason to rejoice if our advance in the arts of war should lead to an increase in the permanent armaments of other countries, or to boundless emulation in the appliances of warfare.

NEW-YORK APPOINTMENT.

The Legislature yesterday passed the bill directing the State for the choice of Members of Congress under the Census of 1860. This State had forty Representatives under the Census of 1830, thirty-four under that of 1840, thirty-three under that of 1850, and now thirty-one under that of 1860. (She will of course have but thirty-three Electors of President in the next three Presidential Elections.) The new Districts are formed as follows:

District.	Counties.	Pop. in 1860.	Vote for President in 1860.	
			Electors.	Freemen.
I. Suffolk.....	43,229	3,756	3,756	4,319
II. Queens.....	57,391	3,749	3,749	4,322
III. Richmond.....	25,492	1,408	1,408	2,116
		136,142	8,913	40,027
II. Kings—Townships and Wds 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, and 18, of Brooklyn.....	130,769	7,222	7,222	9,753
III. Residue of B'k'n, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, and 19.....	118,333	8,861	8,861	10,820
IV. N. Y. City—Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8.....	134,070	4,692	4,692	12,561
V. Do., 7, 10, 13, and 14.....	129,983	4,993	4,993	10,738
VI. Do., 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.....	117,148	7,154	7,154	9,962
VII. Do., 11 and 12.....	132,224	4,918	4,918	9,914
VIII. Do., 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.....	173,998	7,221	7,221	12,224
IX. Do., 12, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.....	122,171	4,312	4,312	6,950
X. Westchester.....	99,497	6,771	6,771	8,081
Putnam.....	14,062	1,243	1,243	1,325
Rockland.....	22,492	1,410	1,410	2,369
	135,991	9,474	9,474	11,775
XI. Orange.....	63,812	5,888	5,888	6,611
Sullivan.....	32,385	2,944	2,944	3,170
	96,197	8,842	8,842	9,181
XII. Columbia.....	47,172	5,168	5,168	4,721
Dutchess.....	61,941	6,763	6,763	6,672
	112,113	11,871	11,871	10,793
XIII. Greene.....	31,939	3,137	3,137	3,534
Ulster.....	76,381	6,775	6,775	6,262
	108,311	9,912	9,912	9,786
XIV. Albany.....	113,416	9,835	9,835	11,146
Schoharie.....	31,469	3,219	3,219	4,213
	148,385	13,114	13,114	15,358
XV. Rensselaer.....	86,335	8,464	8,464	8,421
Washington.....	15,992	6,173	6,173	5,152
	132,227	14,637	14,637	11,993
XVI. Clinton.....	45,745	3,961	3,961	3,270
Essex.....	28,214	3,454	3,454	1,733
Warren.....	31,443	2,719	2,719	1,570
	95,382	10,134	10,134	7,033
XVII. Franklin.....	39,857	3,193	3,193	1,492
St. Lawrence.....	83,689	11,432	11,432	4,067
	111,536	14,437	14,437	5,469
XVIII. Fulton.....	31,162	3,111	3,111	2,897
Hamilton.....	3,924	3,273	3,273	3,273
Montgomery.....	30,866	3,328	3,328	4,532
Saratoga.....	51,729	5,990	5,990	4,532
Schoenectady.....	51,729	2,154	2,154	1,994
	122,780	14,637	14,637	12,026
XIX. Schoenectady.....	40,974	5,685	5,685	3,686
Delaware.....	42,465	5,991	5,991	3,212
Oswego.....	50,157	6,453	6,453	5,991
	133,556	17,229	17,229	11,959
XX. Hamilton.....	40,562	5,292	5,292	3,362
Jefferson.....	62,839	8,796	8,796	5,331
Lewis.....	38,589	3,247	3,247	2,274
	138,969	17,355	17,355	11,167
XXI. Hamilton.....	105,300	12,588	12,588	9,911
XXII. Madison.....	43,460	6,289	6,289	3,216
Oswego.....	75,358	9,076	9,076	6,414
	119,118	15,365	15,365	8,639
XXIII. Hamilton.....	26,294	3,893	3,893	1,712
Ontario.....	90,886	11,243	11,243	7,222
	116,980	15,136	15,136	8,934
XXIV. Cayuga.....	55,767	7,222	7,222	3,954
Seneca.....	28,138	3,025	3,025	2,980
Wayne.....	47,753	6,668	6,668	3,958
	131,664	17,615	17,615	10,882
XXV. Livingston.....	30,516	5,178	5,178	3,361
Ontario.....	44,963	5,761	5,761	3,634
Yates.....	20,290	3,014	3,014	1,466
	104,389	13,956	13,956	8,361
XXVI. Broome.....	35,966	4,554	4,554	2,876
Schuyler.....	18,840	2,551	2,551	1,708
Tioga.....	28,748	3,760	3,760	2,743
Tompkins.....	31,469	4,348	4,348	3,026
	114,933	15,193	15,193	10,333
XXVII. Allegany.....	41,881	6,443	6,443	3,530
Chester.....	26,917	2,949	2,949	2,477
Steuben.....	66,089	8,530	8,530	5,625
	135,487	17,642	17,642	12,031
XXVIII. Monroe.....	100,648	10,808	10,808	7,294
Orleans.....	28,717	3,859	3,859	2,246
	129,365	14,667	14,667	9,537
XXIX. Genesee.....	32,189	4,464	4,464	2,257
Niagara.....	50,329	4,992	4,992	3,741
Wyoming.....	31,967	4,498	4,498	2,248